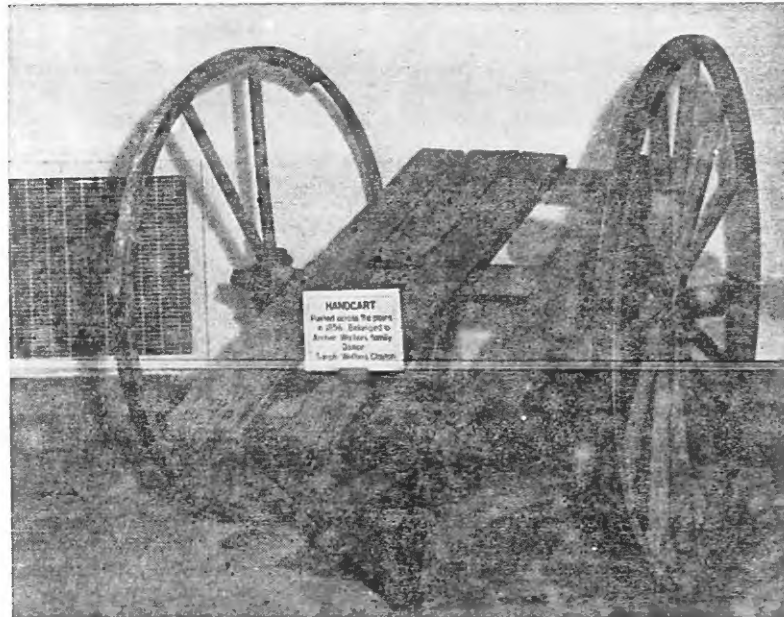


The party returned to Iowa and Lige came to Utah in 1847. Arthur D. Buckingham later willed the saddle to the Daughters of Utah Pioneers.

The lower floor gives silent but powerful testimony that the Utah pioneers were a vigorous and independent people who, knowing the rigorous life to which they would be subjected, accepted it with strength and valor of spirit. They did not fear the great west, for they knew and believed in the dignity and power of hard work.

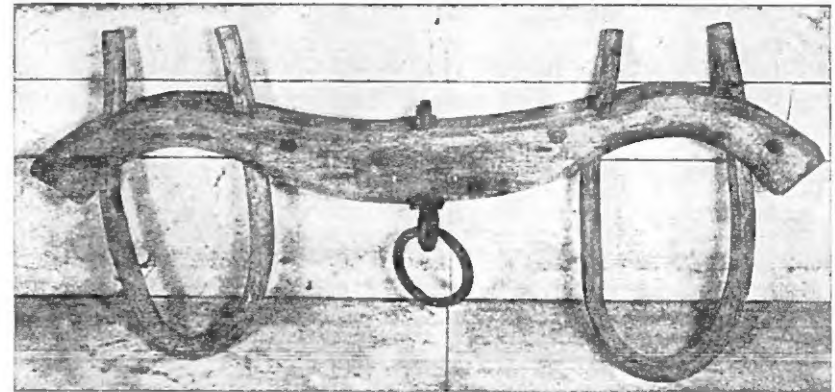


Walters Handcart — Lower Floor.

*Handcart.* Archer Walters, with his wife, Harriet, and five children, left England in March, 1856, and crossed the plains with the Ellsworth Company, the first handcart company to make the journey. He had learned the joiner or carpenter trade, also the profession of undertaker. He helped to build many of the handcarts which made the long, arduous trip.

The little carts were loaded with all the earthly possessions of these people, sometimes many had to share one cart, being allowed only forty pounds per person. They averaged twelve or fourteen miles each day, some days going as many as twenty miles, and others but three or four. Mr. Walters also made some coffins for those who died and were buried along the trail. Although he himself passed away two weeks after his arrival in Salt Lake, he had helped to "build up the Lord's Kingdom in the Valley" by bringing his own family and by helping others to arrive safely.

The handcart had two large wheels and was made of oak with the axle formed out of strong hickory. The pulling shafts extended three or four feet in front of the cart body so that the lead man, woman or child could pull it. The width of the cart matched that of wagon tracks, making it possible to travel in the ruts left by the wagons of preceding pioneers. The body of the cart was seven feet long and one and one-half feet deep.



Ox Yoke — Lower Floor.

*The Blacksmith Shop.* The importance of the village smithy in the building of the west can only be realized by remembering that farming and transportation were done with the help of horses and oxen. The blacksmith was indispensable in keeping them well shod. In fact, the blacksmith might well be termed one of the most important men in early Utah, for his aid was sought in nearly every industry where machinery was used. Generally speaking, the blacksmith shop was a small building made of slabs or rough lumber, and inside was a work bench, a forge with bellows, an anvil, tongs, hammers, a rasp for smoothing horses hooves, pincers, horseshoe nails, etc. Many of the tools were homemade, the only iron available being that which was on the wagons which had carried the pioneers across the plains. The bellows were made of leather.

In the first shops charcoal was used for firing even after coal was hauled from Coalville, that fuel being considered too dirty and soft for the smith's particular use. Trips for the purpose of securing and preparing charcoal were made to Cedar and Rush valleys, Tintic, Bingham, Harker's and Little Cottonwood canyons. Such events were gala days for the boys and young men who accompanied their elders. After felling a large number of cedar or pinon pines, preferably cedars, a pile of logs about twenty-five feet long and eight feet high would be carefully arranged in such a manner as to leave